PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS. VIRULENT ATTACKS MADE DAILY UPON

YEMPAPER WARFAKE-LETTERS FROM M. DELA-HATE AND M. ANDRIEUX-PRESH REVELA-MONS EXPECTED WHEN THE CHAMBER

THE REPUBLIC.

REASSEMBLES THIS WEEK. BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

Copyright, 1893: By The Tribune Association Paris, Jan. 7 .- The situation has not materially tered during the last week. The campaign carried on against the Covernment by a portion of the Paris press has been not less furious than before, but people see that these writers adduce no er evidence. All through the week their moters have been told that the Ministry was tring to stifle inquiry, trying to shield its and to hoodwink the public. There appear daily aree or four papers in which the calumny of the hour is condensed into a phrase, and this phrase printed in bold type across the whole breadth of the front page. Bourgeois' the accomplice of Flequet" may serve as a sample of these placards. It's not yet known of what criminal act, if of sty, M. Floquet has been guilty; nor how M. Burgeois, who is Minister of Justice, can be the secomplice in an imaginary crime; but those are refections which no reader is expected to make.

There has been in fact no proof and no attempt o prove that the Minister of Justice, or the stry as a whole, has tried to interfere either with the criminal prosecution of the Panama directors or with the proceedings of the Brisson Committee. It was M. Brisson himself, who ennot be suspected, of friendliness to the Minstry, who twice adjourned his committee, first for two days and then for a week. M. Franqueville has not adjourned his inquiry for a moment. He has had prisoners and witnesses and documen's under daily examination, and all day long. One fresh arrest has been made, certainly pot without the knowledge and approval of the Minister of Justice.

M. Charles de Lesseps, M. Fontane, M. Cottu and M. Sans Leroy are still in prison, and still in solitary confinement. The rigor of French law is such that prisoners under preliminary examination are not allowed to see counsel. No exception is made in favor of the Panama direc-In short, the activity and severity with which the presecution is conducted elicit bitter complaints from the prisoners' friends, and even from some of those who try to make out that the whole business is a share.

The arrest of M. Blondin is supposed to be im-He was, it is alleged, one of the direct agents of corruption, and his admissions under M. Franqueville's examination and the documents found in his house are believed to supply some of the rather numerous missing links in the chain of evidence against both bribers and bribed. The examination of M. Baihaut, formerly Minister of Public Works, gave rise to a false report that he also had been arrested. His supposed arrest was at once made use of as another proof of the Ministry's wish to delay the trial. M. Raihaut, as an ex-Minister, might have been tried by the Court of Appeal, and that might involve the postponement of other trials.

Meantime the impatience of the enemies of this Government has expressed itself in the form of a demand for the immediate publication of all the names of those Deputies, Senators, ex-Ministers and public functionaries generally who are accused or suspected of having taken bribes. M. Magnard makes himself and the "Figare" the mouthpiece of this singular demand. If the examiling magistrate will not say who are compromised, if Ministers are trying to hush up matters, it is, in M. Magnard's opinion, the duty of M. Delahaye or M. Andrieux, or of both, to say what they know, or suspect. They cannot have launched such accusations without proofs, "or at least without presumptions, which would perquoted is a melancholy example of that state of mind which is ready to sacrifice anybody, with or without evidence, in order to accomplish a po-

M. Magnard appealed directly to M. Delahaye, whose speech in the Chamber occasioned the ap-pointment of the Brisson committee, and to M. Andrieux. Both have replied at length, and both M. Delahaye's refusal to mention new names does not prevent him from making fresh instructions against men already attacked, including M. Rouvier and M. Floquet. Both letters are interesting and ingenious, but neither edds anything to our knowledge of facts. M. Delshaye says loftily, "I have proved that corruption exists. I cannot condescend to supply proofs against individuals." His three columns are summarized in that sentence.

M. Andrieux is half as long and twice as impudent. The word is not parliamentary, but what is one to say of a man who uses such language as M. Andrieux? It is the business of sters, not mine, to give names, says M. Andrieux, who has already given all he cares to; and the next moment he describes them as Ministers in pasteboard, incapable of doing anything. Ministers ought to know, he adds, that Fanania is only the beginning. If the Republic survives Panama, a whole catalogue of other corruptions is to follow: contracts for munitions of war, concessions to the great companies, purchase of railroads, conversion of Tunis bonds, and much else. "You well know," cries the virtuous M. Andrieux, "that for the last twelve years there has not been one single important undertaking with which the public authorities have had anything to do in which either the contractors or the bankers have not

The force of this wholesale denunciation would be greater if the next sentence did not reveal the motive of it. "There will be no peace till opportunism has been destroyed," says M. indrieux. Perhaps not. But does he think Paris too dull to detect the political motives which underlie these charges of corruption However, something had to be done to keep alive public excitement without Panama during the helidays, and these methods serve as well

Everybody looks to the meeting of the Chamon Tuesday as the signal for fresh disclosures fresh attacks on the Ministry. It cannot said that M. Illbot and his colleagues are much stronger or weaker for what has happened weaker, it is from M. Loubet's indiscretion in flowing himself to be interviewed and in offering a defence of M. Rouvier, which was more chivalrous than prudent. M. Loubet, it has en seen before, is a better Minister for quiet than for troubled times. His resignation was anounced yesterday by an evening paper which feels itself obliged to supply at least one sensation daily. Nothing is heard of it this morning.

Much less has been heard this week than last Anarchists and Socialists. The Anarchists erept into their holes once more. Citizen Pemjean, who had taken personal charge of that reat public movement which was to have swept ment into the gutter next Tuesday, has liament into the gutter next rule a prison self been swept prematurely into a prison ell. It appeared that he was wanted for an old and society will now have to wait eight for the reappearance of Cit zen Pemjean. oes any other citizen seem overanxious to re-The Committee of Public Safety, difying into a Commission of Eleven, n-et they have not been heard of. M. Guesde,

made a false start, admits that revolutions ought not to be announced beforehand for a fixed day and hour, fays the blame of the present failure on others, and now seems inclined to wait for the next general election, which he and his friends are sure of winning. The revolution is to be kept in reserve, in case they should not.

The Cluseret movement has equally come to naught, and so far as there has been any acitation during the week, it has been fairly political in direct connection with the Panama plot. The elements of Socialistic and Anarchist agitation are all there, but the man who can make use of

them has yet to appear. The fall in French reutes continues. The three per cents, which left off at 95.60 last Saturday, closed vesterday at 94.45. Six months ag they were at par, and at the beginning of December not much below it. There have been fluctuations, of course, but during the last fortnight the depreciation of public securities has been, on the whole, steady. There has been no such revival of public confidence as to stop the selling out by small investors. The same state of uncertainty exists. The public feels itself in presence of the unknown, and is dimly aware that the comparative quiet of the week is confined to the surface. Nobody knows what is going on below.

The report of M. Waddington's resignation as Ambassador to England provokes a fresh explosion of French hostility to its former ally. It is true that M. Waddington has resolved to retire, though none of the reasons publicly as signed are quite correct. He was sent to Eng land in 1883, say the journalists and diplo matists, to restore friendly relations between England and France, and he has not restored them. Therefore his mission is a failure. One writer remarks with curious explicitness that his business was to revive the friendly senti ment of the English for France.

The answer to all that is simple. The relations between the two countries since 1883 have never been, in the diplomatic sense, other than friendly It is equally true that in a popular sense the sentiments of the English toward the French have been amicable. The hostile feelings are on this side. The French have never forgiven the English for their own mistake in declining the proposal for a loint occupation of Egypt in 1882. If M. Waddington had any special misdon, it was to get the English out of Egypt, or to get the French back again, or to soothe in some way the susceptibilities, not of the country to which he was accredited, but of the country and Government which sent him to London. was asked to accomplish the impossible, and he He has nevertheless done what could be done by good sense, tact, diplomatic skill, and thorough knowledge of England and of Englishmen. His relations with the English Court and with the leaders of both political parties have been excellent. He was liked and respected, and Mme. Waddington, an American by birth, has made the French Embassy at Albert Gate a social headquarters.

The question of M. Waddirgton's successor is one of real importance. M. Ribot is said to have wished for this embussy before he became Prime Minister, and it is suggested that he may keep it open till his Ministry resigns. London would welcome M. Ribot for his own sake, and also because Mme. Ribot is an American. It may well be that some new diplomatic enterprise is to be attempted. Mr. Gladstone is again Prime Minister, as he was when M. Waddington went to London. His French sympathies are known. His dislike to the occupation of Egypt is known, He would rejoice on both grounds to withdraw. But behind Mr. Gla istone is the settled opinion of the English people. They did not allow him to scuttle out of Egypt before, and they will not allow him now. Lord Rosebery is Foreign Minister. Nobody supposes that he is in favor of scuttling, or that he wishes to withdraw England from the position which she has occupied for six years in European politics. The moral and diplomatic influence of Great Britain is on the side of that the wide discrepancy between the two items would peace which goes by the then be revealed. name of the Triple Alliance, and there it will remain, because there the people of England wish it to remain. It would simplify the relations between the two countries and save some diplomatic friction and much useless rhetoric in the French press, if France would make up her mivel to recognize these facts as facts and adjust her G. W. S. policy accordingly.

THE ANARCHISTS CLOSELY WATCHED. THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES READY TO MAIN TAIN GREER IN PARIS-NO FEAR OF ROYALIST UPRISINGS.

Paris, Jan. 7.- Tia Government's preparations to suppress disorder in Paris are not based upon any apprehension whatever of a Royalist outbreak, but upon the attempts of the Extreme Socialists to arous an insurrection. The Government does not view even the Socialist movement with serious apprehension. and is confident of its ability to maintain order. General Saussler may be relied upon to give loyal support in case of an outbreak, and the troops unite his commend are believed to be equally loyal. The mob of Paris no longer p'ssesses the formidable char-acter which it exhibited in the days of the Commune and of '46. The more dangerous leaders in popular ngitation are under continual surveillance, and the Ministry of the Interior is kept accurately informed of any movement, no matter how slight, in the dire tion of a disorderly demonstration. The espionage in this particular is far more thorough, nithough lesobstrusive and offensive, than under the Empire

The police could paralyze an Extreme Socialist agitation at any moment by putting their hands upon the lenders; but it is thought best to wait for some open act of lawlessness before taking such a declaive It is believed that, in view of the energetic action of the Government and the evident readings to suppress any uprising, the more intelligent leaders of the Extremists will succeed in preventing an outbreak that could only result in the severest punish-

ment of all concerned in it.

There are, nevertheless, a number of Anarchists who are willing to risk their lives should they see any prospect of striking a serious blow at the ex-isting order of things. Two of the most dangerous and intelligent of these are Roussel and Oudin, who, while they have not yet made themselves liable to persecution by any overt act, do not concal their purpose to destroy social order by any means in their power. Rousset is reported as saying: "We seek to destroy the present state of affairs from top to bottom, in order to establish a new regime, full of justice, equality and liberty. It is only by equality that the right of existence for everybody can be exercised freely and efficaciously. The poor are dying from starvation, and no steps are taken to procure bread for them. Hence they will revolt and make use of every weapon to better their condition. All intelligent minds invariably neknowledge that they have right on their side. When Zola himself was asked what he would say if the Bourse was blown up one of these days, all he could reply that it would be a superb display of fireworks. propose to avenge our friends Dardare, Levellle Descamps and others, whom the police have treated worse than savage beasts, to say nothing of the assassination of Ravaehoi and other victims of the bourgeodsle."

assassination of Ravachol and other victims of the hourgeotsie."

Anarchist Oudin says that, while it may be painful Anarchist Oudin says that, while it may be painful to shed innocent blood, it must be shed if the traumph of the cause can be obtained by no other means. These men undoubtedly express the sentiments of a limited, but a sayage and desperante, faction, and the authorities do not conceal the apprehension that the Anarchists may strive to create a panic by some terrible deed of violence. To prevent this the police are exerting extraordinary vigilance, are exerting extraordinary vigilance, and is colleatures that in view of the disturbances at the anti-Semitic meeting at the Tiveli Vanxhail last might a long-disused law applying to such meetings will henceforth be vigorously enforced. A sufficient number of policemen will attend every such meeting, and her of policemen will attend every such meeting, and in the event of the use of unlawful language will distinct the event of the use of unlawful language will distinct the event of the use of unlawful language will distinct the event of the use of unlawful language will distinct the event of the use of unlawful language will distinct the proper authorities.

FOR RENEWING THE CANAL CONCESSION. Paris, Jan. 7 .- A dispatch from Bogota, capital of Colombia, says that the President of Colombia is awaiting the arrival of a delegate from the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company in order to consider

the question of the renewal of the Panama Canal concession. The conditions of renewal published in an American newspaper are declared to be purely imaginary.

BAIHAUT MEETS THE CAPTIVES.

EXAMINED WITH MM. BLONDIN, FONTANE, COTTU AND C. DE LESSEPS.

NOISY ALTERCATIONS AMONG THEM-STATE-MENTS MADE BY DE LESSEPS AND FONTANE -THE PANAMA COMPANY FORCED TO BUY THE SUPPORT OF BLACKMAILERS.

Paris, Jan. 7.-The Panama scandal continues to grow n magnitude, and although the examinations are held in secret, enough leaks out to keep public interest and xcitement up to the highest strain.

MM. Balhaut, Blondin, Fontane, Cottu and Charles de Lesseps were examined simultaneously by Magistrate Franqueville to-day. The confronting of the men with one another led to vehement altercations, the noise of which could be heard outside the courtroom. Magistrate Franqueville afterward held a con-

ference with the Procureur-General. If it shall be decided to prosecute ex-Minister Balhant, the Government will leave it to the Chamber to decide whether or not he shall be prosecuted before the Assizes.

There is now no doubt that M. Charles Lesseps has told everything he knows to the Government. It is said that when he com-pleted his statement to M. Franqueville he expressed himself as deeply relieved. He said that he had felt for years that he was bearing a burden of suspicton which ought to attach to others. The single desire of his father and of himself had been to bring the Panama Canal enterprise to a successful conclusion. but blackmallers had taken them by the throats and the Panama Company had been compelled to buy the support and aid which, in the interest of the good name of France and for the benefit of thousands of French investors, ought to have been given freely and as a matter of public duty. Now that he had told the truth he said that he felt as if a great weight had been lifted from his mind, and he hoped that the people of France would place the responsibility where it be

M. Marius Fontane followed the example of M. de Lesseps in making a frank and complete statement of Panama Canal affairs. According to the "Mailn" today the arrest of M. Blendin was due to an avowal by M. Fontane to the effect that Blondin had acted as a go-between in the corruption of ex-Minister Backaut. Blondin, the "Matin" says, has confessed to having cashed four checks on Baihaut's account, amounting to 1,000,000 francs. Plendin's confession agreed with and was confirmed by the statement of M. Fontane. Ex-Minister Railman, however, persists in density the charges of corruption. The public are not surprised at the allegations in regard to the ex-Minister, and there is a strong feeling in favor of a thorough investigation of the Ministry of Public Works, apart from the Panama scandal.

M. Fontane has expressed an earnest desire to resome work on his "Histoire Universelle," in which he was interrupted by his arrest. M. Fontane was accustomed to get up at 6 o'clock every morring to work oup in this history, of which seven or eight volumes have already been published, should be to sentenced have already been published, should be to sentenced him, he will undoubtedly request permission to continue the task in prison. cashed four checks on Baihnut's account, amounting

GREAT SUMS PAID FOR WORK NOT DONE. METHODS OF SOME OF THE PANAMA CANAL CON-

TRACTORS-THE CASE OF M. EIFITIA The latest cable dispatches report that MM. Charles de Lesseps and Fontane have attributed the failure of the Panama Canal enterprise mainly have attributed to "blackmailers, who had taken the company by the throat and compelled it to buy the support and ald" of Ministers, Senators, Deputies and many "gens du monde," or private persons moving la high society. This is true, unfortunately, but the collapse of the This is true, unfortunately, but the collapse of the interoceanic scheine can be laid also at the door of the bribery, neglect and unbusinessiliae methods which attended the granting of work to contractors. A dispatch from Paris on January 5 has already stated that a French Deputy, called as a witness before the investigating committee, had declared that the expenditure of the Panama Canal Company in corrupting inducatial persons was only a trifle in comparison with the appropriate amount lost through bogn, conson with the enormous amount lost through bogus contracts. He urged the committee to call the principal contractors, and examine them as to the amounts ceived and the work actually done; and he added

Marcuil was the echo of articles published on this special topic by many Paris newspapers. As early Baron de Relnach, "La Patrie," the principal organ of the conservative middle classes in France, small shopkeepers and peasants, in looking for the causes of the Panams collapse, exclaimed: "Who knows but that it may be discovered that false (incorrect) bills have been given by contractors for work they have not done . . anxious as they were to pocket the maximum of profits against a minimum of work accomplished," since then other Paris newspapers here furnished particulars and figures in regard to the question; and it is known that M. Eiffel, the builder of the famous tower of the Paris Exposition in 1889, and one of the largest coneractors of the Panama Canal, has been included in the law-pit for swindling entered against Ch. de Lesseps, Fontane and Cottu, the administrators of

These persons are all accused of having acted in collusion in a nefarious squandering of the funds furnished by the shareholders of the Pasana Canal, which they divided among themselves. M. Eiffel got a big contract for excavation, which he ceded at a profit of 50 per cent to a firm which in turn handed it over to several small contractors, at a profit to itself of 25 per cent. Moreover, the liquidator of the Panama Company presented to the Civil Tribunal a report showing that the cost of excavation amounted to 11 francs a cubic metre, and that the same work was allowed to M. Elfel at the rate of 30 francs.

Many particulars relating to these Effel contracts are furnished by the Paris newspapers, which assume the responsibility of their assertions, and do not hesi-tate to publish the names of other firms accused of having received money for unfutilled contracts. They say that, according to the examiners of the company's ooks, one firm received payment for the excavaling 2,500,000 metres, while only 1,600,000 had been

HOW DR. HERZ GOT THE AMERICAN PASSPORT. Paris, Jan. 7.-Mention has heretofore been made in these disputches of the fact that Dr. Cornelius Herz, one of the men implicated in the Panama Canal scandals, had procured from the Legation an American passport. The story of the manner in which the passport was secured is interesting. Herz went to the American Legation and asked for one, but when it was refused he passed the matter off by saying that he wanted a passport only for his wife. The latter being a native American, Herz's request was readily granted. He promised to send 5,000 francs to the Paris-American Charitable Society, but did not keep his word. He did, however, give 1,500 francs to a needy American widow in whom the Ameri can Minister of that time was interested, and who wished to return to the United States. The fine house once occupied by Herz in the Avenue Henri Martin is owned by his wife, to whom he transferred it some time ago.

TWO GUION STEAMERS LEASED.

THE ALASKA AND ARIZONA TO RUN IN THE TERVICE OF THE MORTHERN PACIFIC.

Seattle, Wash, Jan. 7.—The steamers Alaska and Art ona, of the Guion line, are to be brought around Cape Horn and placed on the Puget Sound and Oriental route. The steamers have been leased by Dodwell, Carlell & Co., and will be run for the Northers Facilite Railroad. The lease of the steamships is con-firmed by the officials of the Guion line.

KILLED BY JUMPING FROM A TRAIN. Lockport, N. Y., Jan. 7 .- Charles E. Everson, Center, Orleans County, jumped from a rapidly moving train in this city about 4 o'clock yesterday and sustained injuries resulting in his death at 7 o'clock this morning. He leaves a wife and two children living at Shelby Center.

A HORSE SHOW FERMENT. SOME STOCKHOLDERS DISSATISFIED.

A FEELING IN CERTAIN QUARTERS THAT THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY HAS BEEN TREATED TOO LIBERALLY.

Some of the stockholders of the National Horse show Association are unhappy, notwithstanding the unparalleled prosperity of the society, and there are rumors affoat that there will be changes in the management. Few associations of the kind that ever bid for public approval have met the measure of success that this can boast of. Only a modest exhibition of horses at birth, it has grown into a social At the annual show in the Madison Square certain classes, the finest women and the handsomes men in all the land. The demand for seats and boxes at an opera is nothing compared with the rush for accommodation at the Horse Show. Last autumn the boxes alone in the Garden fetched at auction the marvellous premium of \$59,000. The scene for the week of the show was one of unrivalled spendor. People who did not care particularly about seeing the animals went in swarms to gaze at the magnificent gathering of men and women. All the leaders of the social world were in attendance some part of the day or evening, and the vast amplitheatre during show week became the common meeting-ground of all club-

But some of the stockholders are unhappy. the most part the stockholders are men well known in the city and out of it. They are members of the fashionable clubs, and are, as a rule, men of means. The Union Club is well represented, and the Coney Island Jockey Club seems to have the active manage ment. Ex-Governor George Peabody Wetmore, Geo eral Daniel Butterfield, A. J. Cassatt, Cornellus Pol-J. G. K. Lawrence, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, J. O. Donner and J. H. Bradford are among the stockholders, of whom there are about twenty. Mr. Wetmore is the largest holder of stock.

The last show was far more successful than any of its predecessors. It was given out to the press that the exhibition of 1891 cleared over \$120,000, and while the figures for the slow of last autumn have not been made public-they will be at the next meeting of the association-it is understood that the gross carn ings are largely in excess of those of the year before. The gross earnings. But the net earnings—ab, there is secret of the uphappiness of some of the stock

uon's affairs in the association's hands, but there has been a leak somewhere. The first intimation that there was any dissatisfaction came from Philadelphia the home of Andrew J. Cassatt, but no one will be lieve for a moment that he could have said a word If Mr. Cassait hates the ground that the United States loves the National Horse Show Association, and would be one of the last to say anything that could hurt th latter's reputation.
some of the association's people are members of the

Madison Square Garden Company, with which organi-gation the Horse Show is intimately related. It is believed in some quarters that the Garden directors have had a little too much to say in the managemen of the show, and there is a determination on the parof the radical element in the association to overthrow their control. The Garden Company, some people has been making too much money out Horse show, and some of the proprietors of the latter want it to be satisfied with less, considerably less. Of the \$120,000 earned in 1cot, it is said that the Garden Company received one half, leaving the association only \$60,000 in pocket on the year. The net carnings of the last show will also be divided equally between the two societies. Against this distribution there is eigen as present by the members of the association

who are not members of the Garden Company.

Notwithstanding the fact that the show of last
autumn was the most successful in the listory of the association, it is believed that the net earnings will fall below those of left. In the latter your only \$12,000 was given away in prizes, while in 1892 the ont was increased to \$14,000. This increase added money, as they say on the turf, was ill advised. larged the attendance; therefore the \$22,000 was dend loss. This is a certain cause of unhappiness.

A year ago, or thereabouts, an open air horse show sortery was formed, and that is another cause of unsoriety was formed, and that is another cause of unhappiness to the pioneer association. It did everything in its power to binder the new society, which opened its first show in May, at Manhattan Field, where it lost a great deal of money. The Weather was bed and the expense of putting up the new soary buildings was heavy. Society did not turn our of the distriction were bitter in their animosity toward the Horse and Cattle Sanw Society, and the courtesies extended were few and far between. The Fhiladelphia Horse show Association, of which Mr. Cassatt is the head, refused to recognize the open-air show, and the New York association, at its last exhibition, hardly netteed its existence. A few compile galaxy backs were issued to the members of the \$5.50(x, a courtesy that could not well be avoided, finanumch as certain members of the halter are also members of the association. Prescott Lawrence, for instance, and Francis T. Underbill, Regland W. Rives and James T. Hyde. That James T. Hyde is the secretary of both organizations is causing some friction, and it is the wish of certain members of the association that he withdraw from the society. Mr. Hyde declines to discuss the matter, preferring to believe that harmony will ultimately prevail. He has no thought of resisting from either show.

An effort was made recently by a well-known horse fancier to purchase some stock in the Horse Show Association, but he was unable to secure it at any price. The capital stock is only \$60,000, of which the Coney Island Jockey Club element controls about 55 per cent.

At the next meeting of the association there may be

55 per cent.
At the next meeting of the association there may be some interesting developments. Changes of i importance are expected in the near future.

AN UNPAVORABLE CHANGE IN HIS CONDITION LAST NIGHT.

Washington, Jan. 7 .- Mr. Blaine is worse to-night. Dr. Johnston visited him about 9:39 o'clock tonight and found that Mr. Blaine had undergone a unfavorable change and was weaker than he has been for several days. Dr. Johnston said that the had been no perceptible change in Mr. Blatne's condition for the last three or four days, but to-night there had been, and unfortunately in the wrong

was unable to tell the extent of the settack, but hardly anticipated a change of great seriousness tonight, and would not make another visit to the patient before morning unless a call should come for him. In reply to an inquiry he said that at present h

ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING HIS AUNT. THE SECRETARY OF A FAILED BROOKLYN BREW

ING COMPANY IN JAIL AT NEW-BRUNS-WICK. N. J. Louis Nichols, of Brooklyn, is a prisoner in the

Middlesex County Jail, at New-Branswick, N. J., charged with having obtained \$10,000 on false representations from his nunt, Mrs. R. H. Becker, of New Nichols was secretary of the Fred Hower Brewing Company, of Brooklyn. The concern was an incorporated company with a staff of officer-and directors. The brewery did not pay expenses and seen was heavily in debt. The company looked around for funds. Nichols went to New-Brunswick hast July, saw his aunt, who is the wife of a wentery liquor dealer, and asked for a loan of \$10,000, pretending that the brewing company was only temporarily embarmssed. It was understood that the money would be used in buying up beer slaops in Brooklyn, where only the company's heer would be sold. Mrs. Becke ngreed to loan the corporation \$10,000 on a note signed by the individual members of the concern, and additional security to be furnished by the mother of Nichols, who is a wealthy woman, living at Bush wick-ave, and Cedar-st., Brooklyn. Mrs. Becker soon received her note, but it was signed simply by the Fred Hower Brewing Company, instead of by the individual members of the concern. note expired in thirty days and went to protest. Mrs Lecker then made inquiries and found that the brewery was mortgaged for \$75,000, and that there were mechanics' liens on it amounting to \$55,000 Other incumbrances existed, which made it impossible to bring any action with a destrable result, and Mrs Becker determined on the arrest of Nichols, corporation falled entirely, and this further complicated matters. Nichols's mother has since been living in the country with Mrs. Frederick Hower. Nichols went to New-Brunswick yesterday and called to see this aunt. A capitas was at once issued by Supreme

Court Commissioner Daniel R. Boice, and upon this Nichols was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Wesner and held in default of \$19,000 bonds.

SAVED FROM ICY WAVES.

HER CREW RESCUED BY THE STEAMER MARENGO AND PROUGHT TO THIS PORT BY LA

CAMPINE-THE BOAT SET ON FIRE. The oil-tank steamer La Campine, which arrived in port late on Friday night, brought the crew of pilot-boat Edward Cooper, No. 20. The pilot-boat itself was lost in a terrible storm on December 24 off the Grand Banks. She left here on a cruise on December 16. Five pilots were on board of her, besides he crew of the vessel. Two days out Pilots Nicholand Gridley were put on board incoming steamers, nd the pilot-boat kept on to the eastward, looking for ships. She was 410 miles northeast of Sandy Hook on December 23, and the weather was intensely cold. The seas were heavy and the winds strong, but a pilot-boot can generally stand all sorts of weather. The Edward Cooper was snugged down, and while things on board were not as comfortable as they might have been, no one had any idea of an impending

owling out of the bitter night and struck the vessel, throwing her on her beam ends. The watch below was asleep, and in the sudden awakening some of them ran on deck only partially clothed and worked with bare feet on the key decks to try and save the vessel. The mainmast broke off close to the deck and carried part of the foremast with it. This eased the vessel and she righted, but was a helpless wreck. The wreckage of the masts was dashed with great force against the vessel's sides, and stove a ole in her starboard bows. The water rushed in and filled the cabin, destroying the food and clothing stored there. The men on deck worked for their lives to keep the vessel afloat by pumping. All that day and all that night they tolled, numbed with cold, drenched with by waves and almost despoir-

of a steamer on the horizon, and rigged up a signal to attract her attention. She came nearer, saw the signal and lay to near the rapidly sinking boat. The sea was running so high that it was with great but she did so successfully. Then the proldem was to get near enough to the pilot-boat to take off the men on oard without being dashed against her and sunb The men on the pilot-boat poured large quantities of oil on the water, which spread out over the waves, making a glossy film which prevented them from breakwing in this space of oil-covered water, the rescuing boat was able to reach the leeward side of the pilot-boat in safety and to take off ther crew. It took two perilous trips to get them all safe on teft the Edward Cooper he set her on fire, so that there would be no possibility of her floating about n the track of commerce, a menace to navigation The steamer which had come along so opportunely for the crew of the pilot-boat turned out to be the

Wilson Line steamer Marengo, bound for London, on December 50 the tank steamer La Campine, bound for New-York, was spoken by the Marengo, and the rescued men were transferred to her. They landed tor New-York, was spoken by the Marengo, and the rescued men were transferred to her. They landed at stapleton vesterday moraling.

The weather in which the pilot-boat was lost is described by the men as having been something terrine. A bilinding sn watorin was one of the accompaniments of gales and seas. The men say they tried by means of drars to keep the head of the vessel to the wind, but that she would continuously broach to, and then the seas would make a clean breach over her. The Edward Cooper, No. 29, was thirteen years old. She cost \$15,000, and was owned by Jacob Lockman and John Romanve, of Brooklyn. The rescued men were Thomas Marks, John Hammer, Louis Jourkens, James Bradley, Samuel Getes and William Gates, who composed the crew, and Phots Galariet Romanye, Honry Klotts, John Notter and Charles Anderson.

FRIENDS VANISHED WITH FORTUNE.

THE UNHAPPY EXPERIENCE OF AN EX-MILLION-AIRE PORK-PACKER.

Boston, Jan. 7 (Special).-That a man who was only a few years ago a millionaire, and whose onesty and integrity are unquestionable, should e confined in jail for the sum of \$702.50 reads some what like a fairy tale. Nevertheless it is true. The infortunate man is Charles H. North, who two or three years ago was a pork-packer in Somerville, and orrection Tuesday and Wednesday for, to use his own words, the following reasons:
"I gave a check for \$702.50 to accommodate

to return me the money for the check within a few days. He negotiated the check with the Hyannis I rather neglected the matter, and they seured judgment against me. I was cited to app n court, but my sureties got frightened and surendered me. Had they continued two days more, no doubt I would have had plenty of money to release hem and put everything in shape,"

The bondsmen were Captain Thomas Cunningham. Somerville, and Amos Fillebrown, of Cambridge Mr. North says that after his bondsmen released him he went to a dozen friends—that is, friends when he ond. He went to a certain president of an East Cambridge bank, to whom he had paid hundreds of housands of dollars in interest in years gone by, but vas not able to get him on his ball bond. North was balled by Dr. James A. day evening Mr. North was balled by Dr. Jadies A. Dow and Mrs. Alice L. Dow, of Cambridge, Fefore the Swift's bought his plant Mr. North was one of the largest perk-packers in the country. He sold his stock for 8510,000 two years figo, but to-day all he is worth is tied up in Western lands and Nova Scotlar gold mines. Wheat deals, worthless morgages and gold-mine speculations have swept the fortune away.

KILLED BY A GAS EXPLOSION.

THREE LIVES LOST AND FOUR PERSONS IN-JUREA IN PITTSIURG. .

Fittsburg, Jan. 7 .- By an explosion of gas this morning the house No. 1,010 Sarah-st., South Side, was wrecked, three persons were killed and several injured. The killed are as follows: Thomas Dovey, age thirty-five, iron-worker; Mrs. Sophia nge thirty-three, and the daughter of Mrs. Dovey, ago two years. The injured are William Dovey, age 7, burned and hurt by bricks, taken South Side Hospital; William Harris, iron-worker, severely burned; Mrs. Harris, hert by falling wall; child of Mrs. Harris, burned and severely bruised.

The explosion occurred in a three-story brick house. which was occupied by the families of Thomas Dovey and William Harris. Harris goes to work at 7 o'clock. He arose shortly after 6 and started down stairs to the cellar for ceal. The house was closed at the time, as the Dovey family was yet in bed. Harris eached the bottom steps, when suddenly the air seemed turned to fire, which for a moment blinded him and caused intense pain. At the same time he felt himself caught up and hurled half way up the steps, while his lighted lamp was shattered against

The neighborhood was shaken by the explodon and the few persons on the street saw the houstetter for a moment; then the roof fell in, followed by the right wall. The upper floor was crushed in and fell, carrying it to the first floor, which held, and this alone savet Harris's life. A policeman passing sent in an alarm at once, and soon a large force of men were placed at work to rescue the imprisoned inmates. Mrs. Harris and her child were found easily and taken They were cut and badly frightened. Harris was taken out easily, but it took twenty-five minutes to dig to where the Deveys were imprisoned. They were alive when reached, but died as they were being taken out.

The house in which the explosion occurred is a The house in which the explosion occurred is a double brick. One-half is occupied by the family of Charles Redd, and the members were asiecp. They also were hurled from their beds, and Mr. Reid said he had scarcely failen on the floor when two other explosions occurred in rapid succession, and the entire house threatened to collapse. There was neither natural nor illuminating gas in the house, and it is supposed that the gas leaked into the cellar from one of the large mains on the street. The loss is \$1,500.

THREE SUICIDES IN ONE FAMILY. Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 7 .- Mrs. Joseph Wool, of Willseyville, hanged herself this afternoon. Her brother, O. S. Wattles, committed suicide by drowning in

this city a few months ago, and her nephew,

MOST OF THE INDICTED OFFICIALS GIVE BONDS.

A NEW-YORK PILOT BOAT LOST AT SEA. THE OFFENCES CHARGED AND THE MEN WHO FURNISHED BAIL-THE QUESTION OF CIVIL SUITS.

> The shameful position in which the city of Brooklyn has been placed by the action of her public officials in going contrary to law in squandering money for the Columbus celebration and in the reckless paying of extravagant claims was emphasized yesterday when more than a score of indicted office-holders appeared in the County Courthouse and gave bail for Their appearance in court on Tuesday to plead to the indictments found against them. The men against whom true bills" were found by the Grand Jury were City Auditor Anton Weber, County Auditor Frederick Keller, Aldermen Arthur J. Heaney, William McKee and Moses J. Wafer; Supervisors John Y. McKane, Martin F. Conly, John McKeown, Patrick Barry, Eugene R. Judge, Francis G. McGuire, John J. Donohue, Robert O'Donnell, Thomas Cook, Patrick J. Ralph, William H. Jenkins, Charles Juengst, Henry T. Lewis, Peter P. Gangloff, William L. Bennem, William P. Riggs, Olin B. Lockwood, William E. French, William L. Extance, William M. Lyman, Richard L. Baisley, and seven men who put in bills for the Columbian celebration, Patrick Ross, James H. Pigott, F. W. Weeks, E. W. Price, Charles J. Young, C. F. Naegel and H. B. Southard. There were six indictments found against City Auditor Weber; five against each of the three Aldermen; two against County Auditor Keller; two against each of the twenty-one Supervisors, all being named together in single indictments; four against J. H. Pigott; three against P. Ross; two each against H. B. Southard and C. J. Young, and one each against F. W. Weeks and C. F. Naegel.

The indicted men with their bondsmen filled the District-Attorney's office, and after their Sessions, where the bondsmen were sworn in. The bail upon each indictment was fixed at \$2,500. City Auditor Weber gave \$15,000 bail on the six indictments found against him. His bondsman was Henry A. Meyer, who was the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1891 and became a Democrat last year. Weber is charged in the indictments with felony in falsely auditing the fraudulent bills of Patrick Ross, for \$11,400 and for \$304, for the reviewing stands at the Prospect Park plaza; of Mary Curren, of \$2,000 for decorations of the City Hall, and \$500 for decorations of the Municipal Building; of F. W. assistant keeper of the City Hall, of \$675 for ushers and ticket takers at the reviewing stands, and of P. J. Montague, liquor dealer, of \$431 for sundries.

The five indictments against Aldermen Heaney, McKee and Wafer charge them with presenting false and fraudulent claims to the Auditor, and with conniving at and abetting the presentation and payment of false and fraudulent claims. The five indictments specify the claim of P. J. Montague for \$431 for sundries; of Thomas R. Deverell, bandmaster, of \$9,360, for music furnished for the parade; of George F. Miller of \$1,28950, for the expenses of the reception given to General Catlin and staff at the Farmhouse in Prospect Park, and the two claims of P. Ross, one of \$11,400 for grand stands and another of \$304 for a portable frame stand for speakers at the exercises at the plaza. The Aldermen furnished \$12,500 bail each. The bondsman for A. J. Heaney was James Kane, of No. 195 Congress-st. Moses J. Wafer had the same bondsman. William McKee had Charles Kinken, of No. 302 Humbeldt-ave., as his bondsman. The two indictments against County Auditor

Frederick Keller charge him with felony in falsely auditing the bills of H. B. Southard, of \$6,000 for the Supervisors' grand stands, and of F. Aldridge, of \$2,050 for decorations of the County Courthouse and Hall of Fecords. His bondsman for \$5,000 is J. W. Weber, a brewer, of No. 691 Bushwick-ave. Only seventeen of the Supervisors under indictment appeared and gave bonds yesterday. The indictments against them charge felony in voting to pay the false and fraudulent bills of Southard bondsman for John Y. McKane, of Gravesend, was T. J. Finch, of No. 896 Union-st. The other bondsmen for Supervisors were: For Olin Lockwood, of the Twenty-third Ward, Internal Revenue Collector Ernst Nathan; for William L. Bennem, of the Twentieth Ward, Lorenzo O'Conner, of No. 141 Canton-st.; for W. French, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, Dougherty, of No. 1,146 Atlantic-ave.; for Patrick Barry, of the Fifth Ward, Congressman Clancy, of No. 165 Sands-st.; John J. Claney, of No. 165 Sands-st.; for Robert O'Donnell, of the Twelfth Ward, Michael Hynes, of No. 123 Dykman-st.: for John McKeown, of the Fourth Ward, H. J. Kennelty, of No. 329 Eighth-st.; for Thomas Cook, of the Thirteenth Ward, W. E. Melody, of No. 104 South Fifth-st.; for P. J. Ralph, of the Fourteenth Ward, L. J. Carroll, of No. 227 Wythe-ave.: for Harvey T. Lewis, of the Seventeenth Ward, Dr. W. P. Morrissey, of No. 117 Noble-st.: for Martin F. Conly, of the Second Ward, John Gallagher, of Fourteenth-st. and Seventh-ave. : for W. A. Extance, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, L. J. Extance, of No. 707 Madison-st.; for John J. Donohue, of the Tenth Ward, W. J. Pelford, of No. 27 Wyckoffst.; for Francis H. McGuire, of the Ninth Ward, H. Itjen, of No. 23 St. Felix-st.; for P. P. Gangloff, of the Eighteenth Ward, the same bondsman : for W. P. Riggs, of the Twenty-first Word. the same bondsman; for Eugene R. Judge, of the Sixth Ward, James Kane, of No. 195 Congresset. The other four Supervisors named in the indictment are W. T. Jenkins, of the Fifteenth Ward; Charles Juengst, of the Sixteenth Ward; William Lynan, of Flatkush, and R. L. Baisley, of Flatlands. They are expected to appear to-morrow

Edward W. Price, assistant clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and Charles J. Young, clerk for Dempsey & Carroll, who furnished plate and cards for the invitations and grand stand tickets for the Aldermen, are jointly indicted for felony in presenting a fraudulent claim of \$630, and for siding and abetting each other in wrongfully obtaining money from the city. Young is also indicted for grand larceny in getting the money on Dempsey & Carroll's hill. The bondsman offered by Young was Charles B. Hurd, of No. 140 West Seventy-second-st., New-York, but he was not accepted, as he owned no real estate in Prooklyn. Young could not secure a bondsman and a bench warrant was issued and he was arrested by Detective Shanghnessy, of the Dis trict-Attorney's office, and sent to jail in default of bail. His home is at No. 23 West Ninth-st., New-York, and he is employed as clerk by Dempsey & Carroll, stationers. The bondsman for Price is James G. Gillen, of No. 280

Patrick Ross, the man who put in the bill for the grand stands, and James II. Pigott, plan clerk of the Buildings Department, who made the plans for the stands and bought the lumber, are jointly indicted for presenting two false and fraudulent bills to the amount of \$11,400 and \$340 respectively, and they are separately indicted for grand larceny. The bondsman for Ross was James Kaue, of No. 195 Congress-st. and for Pigott, John Morris, of No. 787 Third

Hall, is indicted for felony in presenting a fraudulent bill for ushers, and James Kane gave bonds for him also. H. B. Southard is indicted for felony in presenting a false bill for the Super-